

clause (a), or, if he leaves India for study, leave for four months to Persia for Persian, or for six months to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or Syria for Arabic. Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India may be granted this leave even when they are candidates only for the Higher Standard or High Proficiency test in Arabic or Persian.

NOTE.—[Leave under clause (a) or (b) is not admissible more than once; nor can such leave be combined.]

(c) Privilege leave may not be granted in continuation of the month's leave after examination admissible under clause (a), but otherwise leave under this Article may be combined with privilege leave, provided that privilege leave prefixed to leave under clause (b) must be spent in, or in travelling to, one of the countries mentioned in the clause.

(d) An officer on leave under this Article has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances, as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

NOTE.—[An officer serving in a department in which regular vacations are allowed is entitled, during examination leave, to a leave allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien.]

281.— * * * *

NOTE.—[Leave granted under Articles 280 and 281 covers the whole period of absence from regular duty including the day or days of examination and the time spent in proceeding to and from the place of examination. The leave cannot be taken in instalments.]

282.—Except as provided in Articles 280 and 281, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

283.—The rules in this section apply to Military officers subject to the Military Leave Rules serving in any Civil Department other than the Public Works, Railway, the Survey of India and Forest Departments, to which Departments they are not applicable.

CHAPTER II.

* *Revised Rules for admission to, and promotion in, the Bombay Provincial Civil Service.*

I.—The Bombay Provincial Civil Service shall be open to all subjects of His Majesty and of a Native State or Prince in India under the Suzerainty of His Majesty, who have resided for not less than three years before the date of appointment within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council: Provided that, in the case of a European not coming within the definition of Native of India contained in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to his appointment to the service, and that of the Secretary of State to his appointment to a listed post.

II.—The service is divided into two branches—the Executive and the Judicial. The Executive Branch is sub-divided into the Upper Division, including Deputy Collectors, and the Lower Division, including Mamlatdars and District Inspectors of Land Records in the Presidency proper. In the Upper Division of the Executive Branch there are about 85 appointments, in the Lower Division about 197 appointments, and in the Judicial Branch about 132 appointments as may be notified from time to time, of which about 24 in the Executive Branch, Upper Division, and about 17 in the Judicial Branch will be localised in Sind.

NOTE.—Admission of Mamlatdars to the Provincial Civil Service shall not *per se* give them any claim for promotion to the rank of Deputy Collectors, such promotion being made by Government rigidly by selection as heretofore.

* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 1112, dated 2nd February 1912, No. 7089, dated 31st July 1912, and No. 10060, dated 30th October 1912.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH, UPPER DIVISION.

Presidency Proper and Sind.

Modes of appointment to
Executive Branch, Upper
Division.

III.—Vacancies will ordinarily be filled up by—

(a) selection of persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service;

(b) promotion of selected officers who are already in the Lower Division, Presidency proper, and the subordinate service in Sind.

IV.—Notice will be given in the *Government Gazette* of the number of appointments to be filled by selection and of the latest date for receipt of applications. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they will be above 21 and below 25 years of age on the date abovementioned and that they are eligible for appointment under Rule I above; the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules* approved by the Government of India for candidates proceeding to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service;

* NOTE.—The following are the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examination for the I.C.S. held in England:—

No. 404.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th May 1898.

NOTIFICATION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules to be substituted for Rules VII and XI of the rules published in Home Department Notification No. 2252, dated 21st August 1888 (republished at pages 730 and 731 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 30th August 1888, and also under Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 1537, dated 8th August 1896, at pages 846 to 848 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 13th idem), for the issue of certificates of age and nationality to Natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England:—

VII.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the district or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, *viz.*, day of 18, at , a place within Her Majesty's Dominions. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed* below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18 at , a place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

* [Here enter details.]

XI.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, and has established the fact that, though born without the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed† below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18, and that he was born at , a place without Her Majesty's Dominions, but that he is the son of a person born in those dominions.

† [Here enter details.]

(ii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iii) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

V.—Every selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in this division of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

VI.—Every probationer appointed by selection under Rule III (a) will be required to go through the course of equitation and obtain the certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, *viz.*, the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the district to which he is posted. The Collector of the district to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a *táluka* nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be—for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensem, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

Notes.—In any case in which the vernacular of the district to which a probationer may be appointed is his own language, he is not required to pass in that vernacular.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH, LOWER DIVISION.

Presidency Proper.

VII.—Vacancies in this branch will ordinarily be filled by selection from qualified members of the Subordinate Revenue Service, Upper Branch, on consideration of merit, seniority and public expediency. Not less than one-half of the appointments will be reserved for persons specified in rule 4 (a) of the rules for the Subordinate Revenue Service (Upper Branch), sanctioned in Government Notification No. 6970, dated 4th August 1910. Appointments and promotions will be made by Commissioners of Divisions. Promotion to the second and first grades of *Mámlatdárs* will be given more in consideration of proved merit and capacity than of seniority.

VII-A.—The Commissioners are empowered to sanction, at their discretion, for special reasons or to meet special emergencies, appointments and promotions otherwise than in accordance with the above rule.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Presidency Proper.

VIII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch whose age

Qualification.
Note.—The provision in this rule to the effect that no posts in Government service in any Department except the qualifying ones referred to in clauses (c) and (d) of the rule should be held to exempt a candidate for appointment to the Judicial Branch from the operation of the limit of age of thirty years laid down in the rule will not have retrospective effect previous to 22nd May 1905."

is less than 21, or, unless he is already in permanent and pensionable Government service and is holding one of the posts (other than an honorary one) referred to in clauses (c) and (d) of this rule, more than 30 years, and who has not qualified for a Subordinate

Judgeship under section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act, 1895,

and either

(a) been in full and continuous practice for three years as an Advocate, Vakíl or Pleader in a Civil Court;

or

(b) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader in the High Court or in a District Court;

Note.—The Legal Remembrancer will, upon application, assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders.

or

(c) served with approval for three years (i) as a salaried Interpreter in the High Court or the Presidency Small Cause Court, or (ii) as Clerk of the Court, Head Clerk, Shirastedár, Deputy Shirastedár, Názir or First Assistant to the Registrar or as Honorary Assistant under the Registrar or Clerk of the Court in any of the Courts marginally noted or (iii) as clerk in an office of Government where legal knowledge in one or more clerks is ruled by Government to be indispensable, such office or officers and the number of clerkships which qualify being notified from time to time;

Note.—(1) Qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar of the High Court or the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court or the District Judge, as the case may be.

Note.—(2) Persons employed as clerks in an office under the last clause will on engagement receive from the head of the office a certificate that they have been engaged for service in an appointment where legal knowledge is required and that their services in the office will qualify for Subordinate Judgeship.

or

(d) exercised with approval magisterial powers for three years while holding office as Mámlatdár or Head Kárkún;

or

(e) performed successively for a continuous period of three consecutive years more than one of the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Where the candidate has acquired a qualification under section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act, 1895, otherwise than by practising for three years as an Advocate or Vakíl of the High Court, the period spent in performing the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) must be wholly subsequent to the acquisition of such qualification.

IX.—Every candidate for appointment shall submit his application to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor accompanied by proofs of nationality and age similar to those required by Rule IV (i) and by certificates—

(a) that he is physically fit for the service of Government;

(b) that he is of good moral character;

(c) that he has such a knowledge of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency—Gujaráti, Maráthi or Kánarese (or of Hindustáni)—as enable him to speak, read, write and translate with facility from the written character into English and *vice versa*.

Note.—The certificate mentioned in (a) must be signed by a Civil Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil station in the case of candidates residing in the mofussil, and by the Presidency Medical Board in the case of the candidates residing in the Presidency town: and those mentioned in (b) and (c) may be signed by a District Judge, by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, by the Principal of a College or other institution recognised by the University of Bombay, by a professor of the Government Law School, by the Chief Judicial, Executive or Political Officer of the British Government in a district outside the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or in a Native State, or by the Registrar of the High Court.

X.—In making appointments from among candidates qualified under clauses (c) and (d) of Rule VIII, His Excellency the Governor in Council will be guided in his selection solely by regard to the special merits of the candidates; in other cases he will, except when it may for special reasons seem to him desirable to follow some other course and except as hereinafter provided, select from among the candidates whose certificates are satisfactory, in order, according to the dates on which they severally obtained the degree of LL. B., or passed the examination prescribed by the High Court under section 22 of Act XIV of 1869, or were enrolled as Advocates or Vakils of the High Court: Provided that—

(1) any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting, that may be offered to him, shall lose his claim to the next three vacancies;

(2) any candidate who has passed an examination before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in any of the three vernacular languages—Maráthi, Gujaráti or Kánarese—other than his own, shall obtain priority over other candidates, not having so passed, who became qualified in the same year under section 22 of Act XIV of 1869.

Note.—Government servants who have passed the High Court Pleader's or the LL.B. Examination and desire to qualify under the above clause for a Subordinate Judgeship may pass an examination in vernacular language before the Civil and Military Examination Committee with the previous permission of Government.

XI.—Except in special cases in which His Excellency the Governor in Council may otherwise order, every candidate will be appointed to the lowest grade of Subordinate Judges of the Second Class, and the appointment will be conditional on his passing, within two years, in one of the three vernacular languages other than his own, specified in Rule X (2), if he has not done so before appointment.

XII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch in Sind—

(1) whose age is less than 21 or, unless he is already in permanent and pensionable Government service and is holding one of the posts referred to in clause (3), sub-clauses (c) and (d), of this rule, more than 30 years;

(2) who has not qualified for admission as Pleader in the Civil and Criminal Courts of Sind under Rule 12 or 15 of the rules* for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Pleaders in the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts and in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind; and

(3) who has not thereafter either—

(a) been in full and continuous practice for 3 years as Advocate or Pleader in a Civil or Criminal Court in Sind, or

(b) served for 3 years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Judicial Commissioner's Court or in a District or Sessions Court in Sind, or

(c) served with approval for 3 years as Deputy Registrar, Názir, Sheristedár Head Translator, Civil Clerk or Criminal Clerk in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or as Registrar, Clerk of the Court, Sheristedár, Head Clerk or Názir, in a District and Sessions Court, in the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, or in a First Class Subordinate Court in Sind, or

(d) exercised with approval magisterial powers for 3 years while holding office as Resident or City Magistrate or Mukhtiárkar, or

(e) performed successively for a continuous period of 3 consecutive years more than one of the duties above specified.

XIII.—Every candidate for appointment shall submit his application to the Commissioner in Sind, accompanied by such certificates of age, character, nationality, physical fitness or other qualification as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Commissioner. If called on to do so, the candidate must

* Sanctioned in Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 3046, dated the 26th May 1909, published at pages 950—954 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 3rd June 1909.

satisfy the Commissioner that he is able to read and write both English and Sindhi with ease and accuracy, and that he has recently been residing for a period of not less than three years in Sind, or in some other part of the Presidency of Bombay, or in some province adjoining Sind.

XIV.—In making appointments from among candidates already in Government service the Commissioner will be guided in his selection solely by regard to the special merits of the candidates; in other cases he will, except when it may, for special reasons, seem desirable to follow some other course and except as hereinafter provided, select from among the candidates whose certificates are satisfactory, in order, according to the dates on which they were severally allowed to practise as Advocates or Pleaders in the Courts of Sind: Provided that—

(1) any candidate who refuses any appointment, substantive or acting, that may be offered to him, shall lose his claim to the next three vacancies;

(2) any candidate who during the period of three years referred to in Rule XIII has been in full and continuous practice as an Advocate, Vakil or Pleader in Civil Court, shall obtain priority over other candidates who have not been so employed.

Note.—Should there be a break or breaks in the period of three full years owing to illness or absence from any other cause recognised by the Commissioner, the period of three years may consist of two or more periods preceding or following such break or breaks.

XV.—Except in special cases in which the Commissioner may otherwise order, every candidate will be appointed to the lowest class of Subordinate Judges in Sind.

XVI.—A Subordinate Judge transferred from another part of India to Sind shall not receive any promotion in Sind after he has been there for two years, unless within that period he satisfies the Commissioner that he can talk and understand Sindhi and can read and write it with ease and accuracy.

GENERAL RULES.

XVII.—Nothing in any of the foregoing rules shall prevent His Excellency the Governor in Council or the Commissioner in Sind, as the case may be, from appointing in exceptional cases any person whom they consider to be specially qualified to the Executive Branch, Upper Division, or Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service by nomination pure and simple, nor from making such arrangements for carrying on the duties of officers temporarily absent as may be convenient, nor be construed as an engagement on the part of Government who reserve the right to vary the rules from time to time, with or without notice, as the public interests may require.

XVIII.—Unless otherwise expressly directed, every appointment to the Provincial Civil Service shall be probationary for two years and until the probationer has passed the Departmental Examinations, if any, prescribed for the branch to which he belongs.

XIX.—After confirmation no member of the service shall be dismissed except on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

XX.—Promotion to appointments the salary of which is less than Rs. 500 a month will ordinarily be given according to seniority, subject to fitness and approved conduct. Promotion to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 500 a month and upwards will be based solely on fitness and merit, seniority being regarded only when the claims of two or more candidates of equal fitness and merit come into competition.

XXI.—Subject to the proviso that no officer shall be transferred from the Executive to the Judicial Branch unless in the Presidency proper, he is qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship under section 22 of Act XIV of 1869 or in the Province of Sind under Rule XII of these rules and has completed three years' service under Government, it shall be open to Government, on application or otherwise, to transfer an officer between the Presidency proper and Sind and from one branch of the service to the other, and to determine his position in the branch to which he is transferred.

APPENDIX A—1.

List of appointments open to members of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch, Upper Division) of the whole Presidency including Sind.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay Rupees per mensem.
1	Magistrate and Collector	Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,200 ac- cording as the appointment is made to a Senior or Junior Col- lectorship.
2	Do. do.	
1	Talukdāri Settlement Officer	800
4-5	Two Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 1st Grade	800.
6-8	Three Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, 2nd Grade	700
9-14	Six* do. do. 3rd do.	600
15-37	Twenty-three do. do. 4th do.	500
38-61	Twenty-four do do. 5th do.	400
62-85	Twenty-four† do. 6th do.	300

APPENDIX A—2.

List of appointments in the Executive Branch, Lower Division, of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Presidency proper.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay Rupees per mensem.
1-29	Twenty-nine Māmlatdārs, 1st Grade	Rs. 250
30-63	Thirty-four do. 2nd do.	225
64-102	Thirty-nine do. 3rd do.	200
103-147	Forty-five do. 4th do.	175
148-197	Fifty do. 5th do.	150

APPENDIX B—1.

List of appointments in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Presidency proper.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay Rupees per mensem.
1	District and Sessions Judge	Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,200 according as the ap- pointment is made either to the 1st and 2nd or to the 3rd Grade Judgeships.
2	Do. do.	
3	Do. do.	Rs. 800
4	Judge of the Small Cause Court, Poona	
5	Do. do. Ahmedabad	
6	Do. do. at Surat and Broach	800
7-9	Three Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 1st Grade	800
10-13	Four Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 2nd Grade	650
14	Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge	Rs. 600 or Rs. 500 according as the appointment is to the 1st or 2nd Grade.
15	Do. do.	
16	Do. do.	Rs. 500
17-26	Ten Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, 3rd Grade	
27-45	Nineteen Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 1st Grade	
46-63	Twenty-three Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade	
69-103	Thirty-five Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade	
104-115	Twelve Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 4th Grade	150

* This number will be raised to 7 after the post of a First Assistant now held by a statutory Civilian is vacated by him.

† Inclusive of a post of sixth grade Deputy Collector to be filled up on the formation of the Navab Shah District.

APPENDIX B—2.

List of appointments in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service in the Province of Sind.

Serial No. of appointment.	Appointment.	Pay per mensem.
		Rs.
1	One Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, 1st Grade ...	800
2	Do. do. do. 2nd Grade ...	650
3	Do. do. do. 3rd Grade ...	500
4—5	Two Subordinate Judges, 2nd Class, 1st Grade...	460
6—9	Four do. do. 2nd Grade...	300
10—14	Five do. do. 3rd Grade...	200
15—17	Three do. do. 4th Grade...	150

Nos. 1046—1058.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th August 1910.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Decentralization at the end of paragraph 128 of their Report on the subject of framing rules for the recruitment of provincial services. The majority of the Commission consider it unnecessary that rules for the recruitment of those services should, as is now the case, require the sanction of the Government of India, and they express the opinion that the functions of that Government should be limited to laying down a few general principles as to eligibility for appointment, etc., on which detailed provincial rules would be based.

2. In the present Resolution the Governor General in Council proposes to deal only with the provincial civil services (executive and judicial). The case of other provincial services will be separately considered.

3. The present system under which the previous sanction of the Government of India is required to making or altering the rules for the recruitment of the provincial civil services was introduced in 1892 as the result of the Report of the Public Service Commission. The Governor General in Council has now decided to accept in substance the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission and is pleased accordingly to invest Local Governments with the power to make rules for the recruitment of the provincial civil services without the previous sanction of the Government of India, but subject to their general control. The general conditions which should govern such recruitment have been already fully considered in connection with the inquiries made by the Public Service Commission, and the Governor General in Council, upon a further consideration of the subject, sees no reason to modify the conclusions then arrived at. It will, however, be convenient to re-state them in the present connection as follows:—

I.—The rules must be adapted, on the one hand, to obtain thoroughly efficient candidates, and, on the other, to secure the due representation in the public service of the different classes of the community.

II.—Every candidate for appointment by recruitment must furnish satisfactory evidence—

- (a) that he is not over 25 years of age, except in the case of Barristers, Advocates or Pleaders appointed to the judicial branch these excepted cases will be governed by Article 51 of the Civil Service Regulations ;
- (b) that he has attained a prescribed preliminary standard of general education to be fixed by Local Governments with reference to local conditions; the object being to secure men qualified by as high a standard of general education as the conditions and requirements of the local administration permit. In particular, qualification in one or more of the vernacular languages of the province in which he is to be employed is to be insisted on. The vernacular standard should be a high one, involving a thorough knowledge of the language and ability to write and read the written character with facility ;
- (c) that he is of sound health, good physique and active habits ; and
- (d) that he is of good character.

III.—Every person appointed to the Provincial Civil Service by direct recruitment shall be subject to a period of probation or training during which time his appointment will be probationary only unless in special cases the Local Government declares such probation or training to be unnecessary.

IV.—The subjects of Native Princes in alliance with His Majesty shall be eligible for appointment, provided they are qualified in other respects.

V.—Admission to the Provincial Civil Service should usually be confined to persons who are natives of the province or have definitely settled in it ; in the case of candidates who are not natives of the province recent residence of at least three years in the province should, as a general rule, be an essential condition of admission. No Barrister, Advocate or Pleader should be appointed as such, unless he has been at least three years actually practising his profession in India and can speak the provincial vernacular.

VI.—Europeans who are not statutory natives of India shall be eligible for appointment, if qualified according to the above conditions, with the sanction of the Government of India.

VII.—The Local Government should reserve to itself the right to make promotion to the superior grades of the Provincial Civil Service without regard to seniority, and seniority alone should not give a claim to appointment to the grade of Rs. 500 a month and higher grades.

VIII.—The Government of India retain power in very special cases to make direct appointments to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Civil Services, and whenever the Government of India exercise this power in the case of judicial officers, it will be confined to Barristers, Advocates or Pleaders of the High Courts who have shown distinguished ability in the exercise of their profession for not less than ten years and have a thorough knowledge of the vernacular.

IX.—No member of the Provincial Civil Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

4. The Governor General in Council directs that any change made in the rules from time to time should be forthwith communicated to the Government of India in the Home Department, in order that they may be in a position to exercise effective general control. His Excellency in Council considers it desirable, moreover, that this Resolution should be published by the Local Governments and Administrations as part of the respective provincial rules.